Homeland Defense Journal

"He is best secure from dangers who is on his guard even when he seems safe." —Syrus Publilius

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Bush's FY 2003 Budget Proposal: Border Security

By Steve Kingsley

Homeland Defense Journal

President George Bush based his vision of border security on two key principles outlined in his fiscal year 2003 budget proposal: "America's air, land and sea borders must provide a

This the second article of a four-part series that examines and explains the Bush administration's homeland security proposal as outlined in the president's 2003 budget proposal. This article focuses on border security. The next issue will look at disaster planning and recovery.

strong defense for the American people against all external threats, most importantly international terrorists, but also drugs, foreign disease and other dangerous items. Second, America's borders must be highly efficient, posing little or no obstacle to legitimate trade and travel."

To implement these seemingly contradictory concepts, Bush asked for more personnel and better use of technology. He called for a border management system that tracks

trade traffic while also protecting the country from terrorist threats, illegal immigration and illegal drugs. To pay for improving border security, the administration asked for \$11 billion for fiscal year 2003 — nearly 20 percent more than allotted this year. The three key agencies charged with protecting our borders — U.S. Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization (INS) and U.S. Coast Guard would use these funds to

continued on page 3

Smallpox: A Global Problem with Local Solutions Creating and maintaining treatment and isolation facilities

By Charles V. Lanza, William P. Johnson and Niel H. Batista

One of the most difficult parts of the planning the isolation component is determining what to do with people who have

This three-part series presents some of the challenges a local community faces in planning for overt attacks using biological agents such as smallpox. The series melds the realities of a public health emergency in a political and emergency management environment. This article addresses the challenges of creating and maintaining treatment and isolation facilities and will provide some solutions that may help to resolve or minimize these challenges. The previous part provided an introduction and overview of the issues involved in the identification and surveillance of a smallpox outbreak. The final article discusses vaccination and support.

active smallpox and people who have had contact with infected people. The work of D. A. Henderson (Fenner, 1988) and others in the 1970s showed that people with small pox must be isolated immediately from direct contact with unvaccinated people, and isolation may extend up to 18 days after exposure. Those who have been in contact with a diseased person — at a minimum — must be monitored and, in some cases, isolated for two weeks or more. Without these minimum activities, there is no way, short of vaccinating everyone in

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Letters to the Editor

Correction

Reference the chart on page 5 of the last issue [Vol.1, Issue, March 1, 2002, 4]. The lead statement alludes to the fact that the chart provides contact information for any emergency. The information is incorrect for Mississippi. If the information is only for homeland security related issues, it is still incorrect or incomplete at best. The agency in Mississippi charged with emergency contact for disasters of any kind is the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA). phone number is (601) 352-9100, and our Web site is www.memaorg.com. Gov. Ronnie Musgrove appointed the adjutant general, Maj. Gen. James Lipscomb as the homeland security coordinator for Mississippi. His contact information phone number is (601) 313-6313. Thank you. We at MEMA look forward to reading future issues.

- Chuck Carter

Executive Assistant Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)

Words of Advice

First, let me say that I enjoy the HDJ and look forward to it every issue. It is very informative and helpful in keeping up with what is happening nationwide.

My present position requires that I use informa-

tion from the Journal, and my superiors read it. We do have a bit of a c o m p l a i n t though. As well done as it is, and as attractive as it appears, it is

very difficult to read. The fonts that are used are much too small.

Also, using the PDF format prevents us from cutting and pasting pieces of the Journal that we want to use or share. For example, this last issue had a chart [Vol.1, Issue, March 1, 2002, page 8], "Summary of Federal Grants." This chart is very difficult to read, and it does not lend itself to being copied for purposes of using as a tracking tool.

Please take these criticisms as well meaning. I only make them to suggest that the Journal could be made much more "user" friendly.

Thank you for your time, and keep up the great work that you're doing.

- Martin N. Bove

Business Administrator New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services

From the Editor:

Thank you for the complements! We're planning to create a search mechanism so you'll be able locate and download articles, tables, charts and graphs.

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I want to compliment you on your Journal. It contains a great deal of useful informado have tion. I question. The section entitled "Homeland Defense Business Opportunities," (for the March 1 issue, that would be page 12), the closing dates for four of the six projects listed are already past. This part of your publication could potentially be the most valuable, if it were more timely. Please understand that this is a comment and not criticism.

- Chip Foley
Director - Government
Relations
Steel Recycling Institute
Market Development
Public Policy
American Iron and
Steel Institute

From the Editor:

We agree. We've taken steps in this issue to include as many "future" opportunities as possible. In this issue, you'll also find Publisher's Notes, an article that describes several opportunities and new government initiatives based on recent interviews with government executives by the Homeland Defense Journal publisher.

I just thought I would take a moment and tell you how great the Journal looks! It is even easier to read and find exactly what I am looking for - and the Web site has been greatly improved. Congratulations!

- Tena Krouse Marketing Manager Xacta Corp. Ashburn, Va.

Thanks for sending this! Your new journal is outstanding! Market*Access seems to be really growing in the past year. I sent your message out on the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) mailing list, because I think that many of its members will be interested in HDJ.

- Roger Fritzel CMI-Services IPT Stafford, Va.

I want to remain a subscriber. Great effort by a very professional staff. I look forward to each issue.

- John Pack MPRI Homeland Security

Bush's FY 2003 Budget Proposal: Border Security

continued from page 1

increase their vigilance and efficiency by increasing the number of personnel and the use of technology.

Customs Service

The inspection function of the U.S. Customs Service would receive an additional \$619 million next year under the president's plan, bringing the total budget to \$2.3 billion. These funds would be used to:

- Hire 800 new inspectors and agents to supplement the current presence at our borders and seaports.
- Purchase technology to allow easier and more effective inspection of incoming shipments.

INS

The INS budget would increase \$1.2 billion, of which \$380 million is earmarked for a state-of-the-art exit/entry system. This new system would allow tracking of the arrival and departure on non-U.S. citizens. Also, INS would double the number of border patrol agents and inspectors on the northern border. These border agents would have access to better quality and more timely information resulting from improved integrated information systems.

Coast Guard

The budget for the Coast Guard to protect ports and coastal areas, as well as to interdict suspicious ships, would increase \$282 million, totaling \$2.9 billion. The Coast Guard would focus on developing and tracking technologies for all vessels in U.S. waters. The Coast Guard also would focus on enhancing defense for coastal facilities, such as nuclear power plants and oil refineries.

How is Congress Responding?

The House Budget Committee recently approved a budget resolution that will soon see floor action. The Senate Budget Committee is expected to craft its resolution in the near future. After the chambers agree to the budget resolution, the appropriations process begins, which sets the actual dollar amount that federal agencies will have to spend for the upcoming fiscal year.

The House Budget Resolution, as approved by the Committee, calls for an increase of \$532 million for the INS. The agency would be authorized to hire an additional 570 border patrol agents and 1,160 inspection agents. The budget also includes \$380 million for the exit/entry visa system proposed by the president. Customs would receive an increase of \$400 million for a total \$3.2 billion. Of that total, \$744 million is reserved for improved northern border security. Maritime security would receive \$684 million - an increase of 50 percent. The resolution also calls for the U.S.

Coast Guard to receive \$7.1 billion, a 28.2 percent increase.

Although the Senate resolution may differ in the actual numbers, similar increases are expected in these areas.

After both chambers approve the budget resolution – typically in late May – then the appropriations bills will start their process. The final numbers likely will not be set until late September or early October.

Other Pending Legislation...

Border Security Enhancement

Tuesday, March 12, the House approved the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, which called for measures to tighten U.S. border security. The

continued on page 4



Bush's FY 2003 Budget Proposal: Border Security

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Senate is expected to act shortly. Provisions of the bill include:

- INS and Customs are each required to hire 1,000 additional inspectors and agents over the next five years.
- INS and Customs are each authorized to spend \$150 million to upgrade technology in their inspection facilities.
- A governmentwide terrorist database must be established that federal agencies can access to determine whether an individual is permitted to enter the country. A nine-member federal commission would oversee the database.
- Starting in October 2003, the State Department must issue machine-readable visas that include biometric identifiers. Equipment that can scan these visas must be installed in all U.S. ports of entry.
- The Justice Department, in conjunction with the State Department, must develop a system to electronically track foreign students.
- Starting January 2003, all commercial airlines and vessels must electronically submit passenger and crew manifests listing everyone aboard.

Immigration Reform and Accountability Act on Move in House

Also in the works is the Immigration Reform and Accountability Act sponsored by House Judiciary Chairman James Sensenbrenner, R-Wis. The Act is on the front burner because of the recent issuance by the INS of student visas to two of the Sept. 11 terrorists. Sensenbrenner has tentatively planned for Committee action

Wednesday, April 10 and will push for floor action soon after. The Senate has no action planned at this time, but that will likely change



Congressman F. James Sensenbrenner Jr.

if this passes the House. As currently written, the House bill calls for:

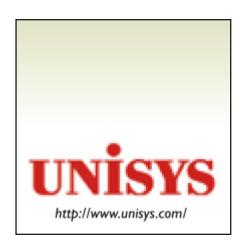
- Abolishment of the INS, which would be replaced by the Agency for Immigration Affairs, a newly created agency within the Department of Justice.
- A Bureau of Immigration Services and Adjudications will be created within the new Agency for Immigration Affairs to perform adjudications of visa

- applications and asylum and refugee applications.
- A Bureau of Immigration Enforcement would be created and would assume responsibility for border patrol, investigations and inspections, intelligence, and detention and deportations.
- The Attorney General to develop online applications and filing for immigrant services and online access to status of applications.

In the White House

Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge has recommended that the president send his own INS reorganization plan to Congress.

The proposal calls for creating a new agency under Justice by merging US Customs Service with the INS' enforcement activities. The plan would require Congressional approval.







Securing America's Border (Dollars in Millions)

	2002 Enacted	FY 2002 Supplemental	FY 2003 Proposed
Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS): Enforcement	4,128	583	5,343
Select components			
Border Patrol	1,256	68	1,471
Inspections	821	125	999
Detention and Deportation	1,029	10	1,100
Entry-Exit Visa System	17	13	380
U.S. Customs Service: Inspections	1 <i>,7</i> 13	364	2,332
Select components			
Northern Border Security	532	117	744
Customs Maritime Security	355	109	684
U.S. Coast Guard: Enforcement	2,631	209	2,913
Select components			
"Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security"	473	209	1,213
Interdiction Activities	778	0	587
Capital Programs	636	0	725
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service(USDA): Border Inspections	297	50	407

(From President Bush's FY 2003 Budget Proposal)

Brig. Gen. Bob Summers Joins INEEL

Retired Brig. Gen. Bob Summers was appointed director of defense and infrastructure systems within U.S. Department of Energy's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory National Security Division.

Summers transitioned from the U.S. Air Force in 2000. His service included numerous assignments involving space and missile operations, teaching physics at the U.S. Air Force Academy, and leadership of several programs involved with the repair and maintenance of aircraft and space systems.

His most recent assignment was with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, where he was the director for combat support. In this role, he directed analytical and operations support to senior military commanders with an emphasis on nuclear, chemical and biological threats.

Laurin Dodd, associate laboratory director for INEEL's National Security Division, said, "Bob Summers has earned a reputation as a problem solver.



Brig. Gen. Bob Summers

I expect him to play a key leadership role in enhancing INEEL's contributions to our national security mission."

Summers earned his bachelor of science degree in mathematics from the U.S. Air Force Academy and his master of science degree in physics from the Air Force Institute of Technology.

The INEEL is a science-based, applied engineering national laboratory dedicated to supporting the U.S. Department of Energy's missions in environment, energy, science and national security. The INEEL is operated for the DOE by Bechtel BWXT Idaho LLC.

What Are They Saying On The Hill?

By Kelly Kingsley Homeland Defense Journal

John Ashcroft, Attorney General of the United States Before the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on the



Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies

United States House of Representatives Thursday, Feb. 28, 2002

The Justice Department's FY 2003 budget seeks \$2 billion for program improvements and ongoing activities funded in the FY 2002 Counterterrorism Supplemental. To secure gaps in our nations borders, they are proposing program improvements totaling \$856 million and \$187 million for ongoing activities funded in the FY 2002.

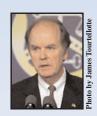
The Department's FY 2003 budget includes a total of \$380 million, of which \$362 million is new funding, to provide initial funds for a comprehensive land, sea and air entry/exit system. The new system will provide enhanced information technology and upgraded facilities along our nation's borders. For FY 2003, they are seeking \$141.3 million to hire and train 570 new Border Patrol agents and for other border security related increases. This request includes \$28 million to enhance INS' Enforce's database and processing system and add biometric equipment

Other FY 2003 budget requests include:

- \$85.9 million to enhance air, sea and land ports-of-entry inspections,
- \$10 million to expand the INS intelligence program,
- \$6 million to enhance INS' participation in Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF),

- \$145 million for construction and an additional \$13 million for security upgrades,
- \$83.4 million to expand and upgrade INS computer systems.
- \$40 million to begin implementation of the Administration's comprehensive restructuring of the INS.

Robert C. Bonner, Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service Before the Appropriation Committee



Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government United States House of Representatives Wednesday, Feb. 27, 2002

The 2002 Terrorism Supplemental provided the Customs Service with approximately \$400 million in additional counter-terrorism funding and \$365 million in program increases and annualizations provided in the FY 2003 budget request.

The Service sought and Congress enacted legislation that made the submission of data on incoming passengers to Customs' Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) mandatory for all airlines. Customs has dedicated more than \$49 million to upgrade and expand APIS. Customs also collects a large amount of advance information on incoming shipments using the Automated Manifest System. But this system could be improved to increase the amount and timeliness of information.

The commissioner has established an Office of Border Security at Customs and has allocated \$10 million to provide the necessary computer equipment and permanent staffing for the office. Customs has also

formed a new Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), and allocated \$11 million in combined FY '02 and FY '03 funding for the technology and staffing necessary to begin implementation.

In order to help strengthen the northern border, Customs has set aside \$2.4 million in FY '02 and '03 funding to place Customs inspectors in Canada to enhance targeting abilities. They have also allocated almost \$6 million to expand a NEXUS-like program, which allows low-risk Canadian and U.S. residents to travel across the border with minimal customs or immigration processing. These efforts also include \$41 million during FY '02 and '03 to harden lowvolume ports-of-entry by installing physical barriers, sensors, and monitoring devices. Customs will also contribute \$10 million in FY '02 and '03 to develop a combined response capability with the INS.

In the Customs Service FY 2003 budget request \$313 million is assigned to implementation of the Automated Commercial Environment project, while \$122 million goes towards "life-support" efforts for the older Automated Commercial System.

Jimmy Gurule, Under Secretary for Enforcement, Department of the Treasury Before the



Appropriations

Committee Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government

United States House of Representatives Wednesday, Feb. 27, 2002

What Are They Saying On The Hill?

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In response to September Congress provided emergency appropriations of \$464.3 millions to Customs. The president's FY 2003 request contains \$158 million in new funding for homeland security program initiatives for Customs, and \$7.5 mission for the Customs Automation Modernization program.

Mary A. Ryan Assistant Secretary, Consular Affairs, Department of State Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on *Immigration* United States Senate Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2001



The Department of State's Consular Lookout and Support System contains about 5.7 million records on foreigners. These records are provided by overseas embassies and consulates, INS, DEA and Customs. The State Department in turn provides Customs, INS and other agencies using the Interagency Border Inspection System with approximately 500,000 lookout records through a real-time electronic link. They also fund a counter-terrorism tool known as TIPOFF, which utilizes sensitive intelligence and law enforcement information from the CIA, NSA, FBI and overseas posts.

The State Department also has taken steps toward the use of other security applications. These include investigating the use of emerging facial recognition technology, and field-testing a new, more secure nonimmigrant visa. They are also planning to develop an independent capacity to detect and counter fraudulent or counterfeit U.S. and foreign visas and passports.

James W. Ziglar, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service *Before the Judiciary* Committee Subcommittee on Immigration United States Senate

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2001

The INS has begun many projects to enhance their ability to identify potentially dangerous foreign nationals and keep them from entering the United States. They have plans to implement the National Crime Information Center Interstate Identification Index at all ports of entry.

The INS is also moving forward on database improvement projects such as the Student Exchange Visitor Information System. In addition to this effort, the Data Management Improvement Act requires the INS to

develop and deploy a fully automated integrated entry/exit data collection system. There has also been a great deal of focus on the databases used to identify persons who are inadmissible to the United States. These include the National Automated Immigration Lookout System, the Treasury Enforcement Communications System, and the Consular Lookout and Support System. All of these are uniformly available to our ports of entry through a shared database called the Interagency Border Inspection System. INS is also aggressively deploying the Consolidated Consular Database to INS ports-of-entry.

Other technology initiatives at INS include replacing old Border Crossing Cards with new biometric "laser visa" cards, and integrating their IDENT fingerprint identification system with the FBI's IAFIS automated fingerprint system.



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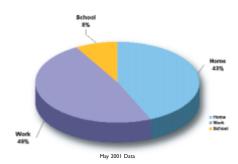
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- Visits per Visitor
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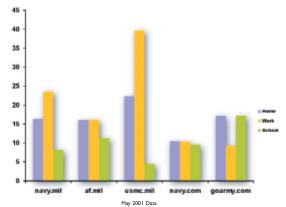
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Smallpox: A Global Problem with Local Solutions

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the world, to stop a worldwide epidemic.

Based on the Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention Interim Guidelines (2001), we plan to establish three types of facilities for the care of people during a smallpox outbreak. Using the protocol developed by the Miami-Dade County Health Department in collaboration with the Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management, patients will be triaged to facilities designed to meet the needs of the population it serves. Those facilities are:

Type R

Type R facilities will house ambulatory people who:

- contact with a person with smallpox
- are asymptomatic (i.e., afebrile and without rash)
- are unable to follow the course

References

Centers for Diseases Control (CDC) (2001, November 21). CDC interim small-pox response plan and guidelines draft 2.0. Atlanta: CDC.

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Tucker, J.B. (2001) Scourge: The once and future threat of smallpox. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press.

Fenner, F., Henderson, D.A., Arita, I, Jezek, Z., & Ladnyi, I.D. Smallpox and its eradication (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1988), 493-95.

Weinstein, I., M.D., F.A.P.H.A., (1947, November) Outbreak of smallpox in New York City, American Journal of Public Health. of treatment and monitoring required, such as taking their temperature twice a day and reporting the results to the health department

The Type R facilities will be modeled after general population hurricane evacuation shelters, which include gymnasiums, airplane hangars, warehouses, or, as a last resort, "tent cities." These facilities, while austere, provide a secure, airconditioned environment, feeding and entertainment facilities, and sufficient healthcare staff to meet the monitoring needs and activities of daily living required by this relatively self-sufficient population.

Type X

These facilities will be used for isolating people who have been exposed to the disease and become febrile. These patients will be vaccinated following the contact and then monitored for development of further smallpox sequelae, such as rash. Type X facilities will be modeled after speneeds evacuation (SNECs) and may include dormitories, hotels, homeless shelters or even cruise ships. These facilities will have a higher healthcare staff-to-patient ratio in order to meet the monitoring needs, fluid replacement requirements, and activities of daily living demands required by this moderately

ill population. If patients develop the full-blown disease, they will be transferred to a higher-level facility. Otherwise, they will be monitored until they can be released to home, which will be at least 14 days after vaccination.

Type C

The highest-skilled facilities will be used for isolating and treating all contagious and symptomatic persons with full-blown smallpox. These patients will likely require skilled nursing care, if not intensive ventilatory support. Our plan is to utilize two public 60-bed rehabilitation/maternity hospitals in the county, one located in the northern portion and one in the southern region. These facilities are well-equipped medical facilities situated on large campuses and situated more than 200 yards from any other structure. Thus, they require minimal retrofitting in order to meet Type C facility specifications recommended by the CDC.

Staffing

There are four factors to address to ensure success:

- Recruit, train and retain healthcare workers willing to work with infected patients
- 2) Recruit, train and retain a security force to provide security at

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This conference and exhibition, sponsored by Contingency Planning & Management magazine, has established itself as the premier event for business continuity issues. Visit the Web site at http://contingencyplanningexpo.com/.

Smallpox: A Global Problem with Local Solutions

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these facilities. The security officers will also escort people who meet criteria for isolation but who resist

- 3) Educate the media and the public that these activities are necessary to protect lives
- 4) Equip personnel to perform their assignments safely

Assuming smallpox vaccines will remain in limited supply, a first step is to identify those people who must be vaccinated immediately. Based on the strategy to isolate and treat locally, we anticipate vaccinating in the following order:

- 1) healthcare workers who will work directly with people who have smallpox or have come in contact with the disease
- security personnel who will provide security to the facilities and will assist with detaining and transporting people who met isolation criteria

- 3) first responders and healthcare workers,
- 4) if supplies are available, the general population via "ring vaccination"

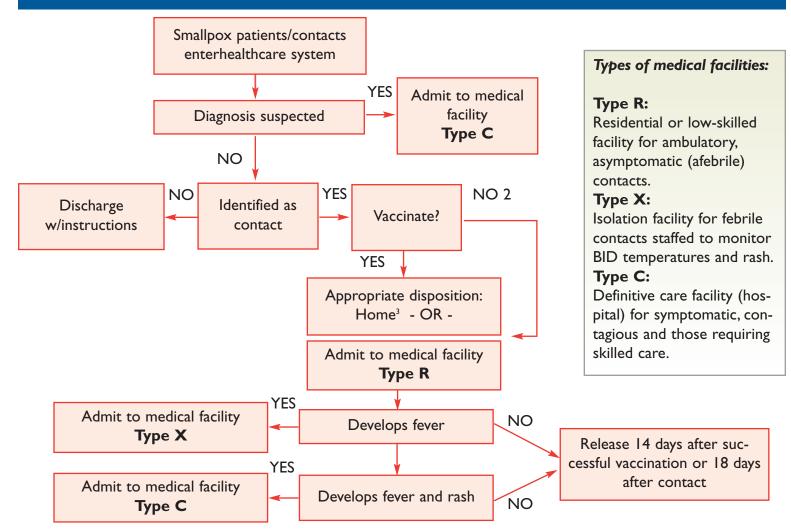
Next Issue: The next segment of this series addresses the challenges of creating and maintaining treatment and isolation facilities, and provides some solutions that may help to resolve or minimize these challenges.

Charles V. Lanza, RN, CEM, is the director of the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management.

William P. Johnson, RN, MS, CEM, is the assistant director of the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department's Office of Emergency Management.

Niel H. Batista is the terrorism response coordinator at the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management.

Protocol for the Management of Smallpox Cases in Miami-Dade County



Patient/guardian must monitor closely for signs/symptoms of fever or rash.

² Contacts may not be vaccinated due to refusal or health conditions but must be isolated and closely monitored for development of fever or rash by the Miami-Dade County Health Dept.

³ BID temperatures must be called into Miami-Dade County Health Department; otherwise admit to medical facility **Type R.**

Volunteer 'Coasties' Do Their Bit for America

By Linda D. Kozaryn American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, March 6, 2002 — About 34,000 Americans ranging in age from 17 to 90 volunteer to work — without pay — for the U.S. Coast Guard.

"We do it because it's fun," said Viggo Bertelsen Jr., national commodore of the Coast Guard Auxiliary. "We also derive a great deal of satisfaction out of serving our country and being affiliated with the U.S. Coast Guard."



Steve Dickeson (left) and Don Melick, members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, patrol San Diego Bay in Dickeson's boat. Auxiliary members routinely fill in for active duty and reserve Coast Guardsmen.

Auxiliary members make up a real cross section of America, said the commodore, a former Navy officer. Some auxiliary members are on active duty in the armed forces. Some are military retirees. Others have no formal ties to the military. Yet all eagerly help safeguard the nation's and waterways, ports Bertelsen said.

"Our average age is about 56.7 years," he said. "We find that many of our members are joining at the time when life begins — when the dog dies and the

Coast Guard Facts and Figures

Since the Sept. 11 attacks, the U.S. Coast Guard has gained attention from President Bush, Congress and many federal agencies. As a result, a Coast Guard spokesperson said the Guard is adjusting to what they call "the new normalcy," which includes:

- An 18 percent increase more than \$700 million for Coast Guard operating expenses
- A \$90 million increase in acquisition, construction and improvement funds
- An additional 2,000 men and women, including 160 sea marshals for armed escort of high interest vessels
- 44 new port security response boats
- 29 port vulnerability assessments in critical ports

— M.E.D.

kids leave home, when there's no more PTA or soccer practice.

"There is no age limit," he noted. "We have a lot of people that have been in 20 or 30 years. I've been in for 28 years. We have many people who have been in since World War II. We even have some people who joined as charter members back in 1939. There are five or six of them still around."

Auxiliary members pay minimal annual dues to train and qualify to wear the Coast Guard uniform in support of active and reserve "Coasties." Instead of the Coast Guard's gold buttons and trim, Bertelsen noted, auxiliary uniforms are distinguished by silver buttons and braid.

"It's a labor of love," he said. "We receive no direct money from the Coast Guard to run our organization."

Every member is assigned to a local flotilla and each works with the

Coast Guard as an individual. "They don't activate a flotilla," he explained. "They activate individuals to serve in specific cases." Members working under Coast Guard orders receive compensation for fuel and subsistence rations — but no pay.

In the immediate wake of last year's Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, 10,000 auxiliary members stepped forward to help, Bertelsen



Russ Hughes, at the helm of Slo-N-Easy, is a member of Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 85 in the tri-city area of Kennewick, Pasco and Richland, Wash. Slo-N-Easy is a converted 35foot, steel-hulled, diesel-powered World War II-vintage lifeboat.

said. Since then, the membership has served more than 200,000 volunteer hours.

"There just weren't enough Coast Guard people to operate 'seven by 24,' so we provided the people," he said.

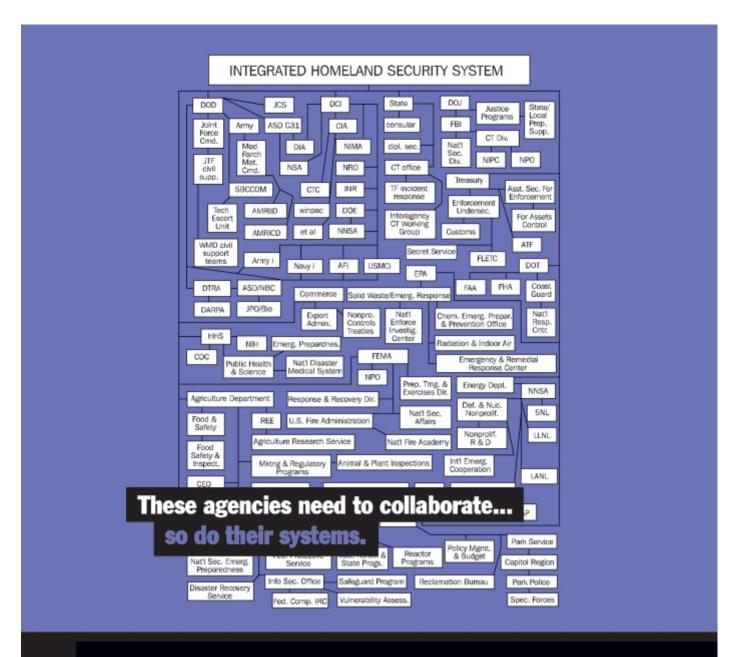
Members helped patrol harbors in New York, Washington and other major U.S. ports. They staffed Coast Guard small boat stations after the active Coast Guardsmen were pulled out for more hazardous duties, Bertelsen said.

For more than 60 years, the auxiliary has routinely supported active duty and reserve Coasties as directed by the Coast Guard commandant.

"We are not empowered to bear arms nor are we involved in giving people tickets for violations," Bertelsen noted. "Everything else is fair game for us, so our people are involved in search and rescue, safety patrols in the air and on the water, harbor safety and regatta patrols."

The auxiliary's primary mission is recreational boating safety. The group conducts an extensive public education program on boating safety and other subjects. It also has a vessel safety-check program.

The auxiliary covers every state and U.S. territory. "We have probably more Coast Guard auxiliary



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Volunteer 'Coasties' Do Their Bit for America

continued from page 12

people in the heartland of America than there are Coast Guard people in the same area," the commodore said. "In many respects, we are the Coast Guard on the river systems of the country and many of the inland lakes."

Auxiliary members, for example, run seasonal stations on the Great Lakes. "During the summer, we have people who fully operate Coast Guard search and rescue stations," he said. "They do this as volunteers seven by 24, just as if they were a regular Coast Guard crew. Their payment is in the satisfaction of doing the job."

Bertelsen recalled one couple who went on vacation to serve at a Coast Guard station in the Northwest. The husband, an outboard motor mechanic, overhauled the station's outboard motors while there. The wife, an inventory control expert, revamped the station's entire storage system to make it more effective, he added.

The auxiliary has more than 200 people fluent in various foreign languages. They're available to assist any Coast Guard unit anywhere, the commodore said. One, for instance, is fluent in Russian and Japanese and has spent



Coast Guard Auxiliary member Phil Bouckaert mans the radio at Coast Guard Station Lake Worth Inlet Fla

a lot of time aboard cutters in the Bering Sea helping to deal with Russian sea patrols and the fishing fleets encountered there, he noted.

Auxiliary Spanish speakers are involved in Coast Guard operations in the Caribbean. "When interdiction of migrants and others takes place," he said, "we have people who can communicate and facilitate who not only know the language but also know the culture."

Medical specialists, strategic planners, marine experts — the auxiliary's

members contribute a variety of other valuable skills, the commodore said. Their common thread is those who also have "regular jobs" (unlike mobilized reservists) have only the job protection rights their employers give them, he emphasized.

Fortunately, employers are generally supportive of the auxiliary, he said.

"They recognize that this is a patriotic endeavor and we have members who are making a significant contribution to the overall cause of maritime domain awareness and homeland security," Bertelsen concluded.

Florida Seaport Security Goes High Tech

By George G. Groesbeck Homeland Defense Journal

For many, Florida is a fairway surrounded by two water hazards. Tourism and trade are big business. Thousands of sea-faring tourists enter and depart Florida ports everyday on their way to exotic locations. But not everything is fruity drinks and umbrellas. Seaports face concerns about maritime counter terrorism, smuggling, narcotics interdiction, and security.

There are 14 seaports in the state of Florida. Insuring port security has been a collaborative state, federal and local effort. Prior to the events of September 11, 2001, the Florida ports community was very pro-active in working with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to conduct vulnerability assessments at each port. In 1988, the Maritime Security Council (MSC) was created to address the many security concerns of the U.S. and international maritime community. It has played a significant role in Florida.

The MSC has established partnerships with a number of federal agencies in its efforts to prevent illegal drug trafficking, stowaways, theft, piracy, terrorism and hijacking and represents the interests of ocean cargo carriers, cruise lines, ports and related industries before such agencies. The MSC works a number of federal agencies including U.S. Customs, Coast Guard, Drug Enforcement Agency, and INTERPOL.

According to the MSC executive director, Kim Petersen, "Florida seaports face new security requirements in the areas of fencing, lighting and electronic access control."

All 14 ports now use electronic badging. To ensure increased security and to demonstrate a collaborative partnership, a network access control database is on the drawing board. The database would be controlled by the FDLE.

For more information about security requirements and new programs at Florida seaports contact SeaSecure LLC, 3471 North Federal Highway, Suite 611, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33306.

Six Degrees of Separation

Link analysis could uncover not-so-obvious relationships

By Marianne Dunn Homeland Defense Journal

According to White House statistics, every year 11.2 million trucks and 2.2 million rail cars cross into the United States, while 7,500 foreign-flag ships make 51,000 calls in U.S. ports. Annually, more than 500 million people are admitted into the United States; 330 million of them are not U.S. citi-

Since Sept. 11, U.S. security officials have struggled to finds ways to secure the borders and ensure that potential terrorists aren't free to roam the county.

"We have a long way to go to improve border security. Electronic coordination of information is way overdue," said Joshua Spero, Ph.D., visiting assistant political science professor at Merrimack College in North

the answer."

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that is the essence of state government relations.

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Andover, Mass. Spero, who worked at the Pentagon on the Joint Staff, (J-5) Strategic Plans and Policy from 1994 to 2000, said that of all freight and cargo entering the United States through international commerce and trade, only about 5 percent is checked to verify its contents and then logged into a computer system to track its destination. "If we are talking about terrorism as the main threat to national security, we are talking about materials that can be used in various ways as weapons that could be damaging. I don't know if we are sure how to control that — I wonder if link analysis is

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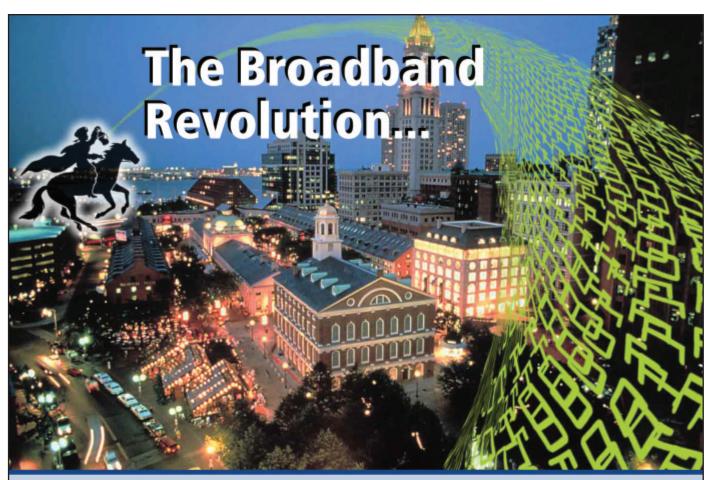
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From the publisher of Homeland Defense Journal:

We wish to extend to Stateside Associates our appreciation for their support and the in-depth research that went onto this table of state homeland initiatives.







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Advance Concept Technology Demonstrations Focus on Homeland Defense

Eleven of the 15 Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD) projects funded by the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2002 will directly support the war on terrorism. An additional three projects were deemed valid, but funding is not yet secured.

"The ACTD program really exists so that we can marry operational requirement, on one side, with new technologies and solutions," said Sue Payton, deputy under secretary of defense for Advanced Systems and Concepts. "And we exist so that we can reduce the time to field these new systems and to increase the end-user involvement in the requirements and the integration."

Funding for 2002 is set at \$159 million. The military services, theater commanders and defense agencies submitted nearly 80 proposed fiscal year 2002 ACTD projects. Representatives of the military services and unified commanders reviewed the list of proposals and provided their priorities to the Joint Staff's Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). The ACTDs selected for initiation in fiscal year 2002 include:

 Active Denial System: A system mounted on stationary and mobile platforms to provide long-range, anti-personnel, nonlethal force options to commanders.

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Sue Payton, deputy under secretary of defense for Advanced Systems and Concepts, briefs reporters on advanced capabilities technology demonstrations currently under review during a Pentagon press briefing.

Six Degrees of Separation

continued from page 15

firm based in Fairfax, Va., considers link analysis a key to protecting American borders.

"Relationships between various individuals and organizations can be used to understand patterns of behavior and to understand how these groups relate to one another," said Leif Ulstrup, AMS vice president and homeland security initiative director.

In the academic world, link analysis is known as social research. In the private sector, it is called risk assessment, and that's how car dealerships secure financing for a new customer's car in a matter of minutes. Ulstrup explained, "You take a variety of inputs, process those against algorithms, and compute a risk assessment." At the dealership, those inputs are name, address, driver's license number, banking information and credit card history. In the homeland defense arena, that information could be driver's license number, visa applications, financial transactions, credit card purchases, telephone call patterns, police investigations, arrest records and terrorist activity.

According to Ulstrup, one of the first steps toward preventing terrorists from entering the country is to understand the relationships among individuals, organizations, companies and other entities that present security risk. After the relationships are identified, the data can be analyzed to determine what links the relationships together.

Ulstrup said widespread use of link analysis could help border patrols make faster – and better – decisions about who should be investigated. Link analysis software could reduce the occurrence of subjective decisions, helping border security make more informed and objective decisions.

"Adding bodies alone is not the key to our long-term security," he said, "We need an objective screening process."

Over time, data entered in to the system would show relationships among suspected terrorists and reveal their relationships to companies that bring goods into the country.

"Linking intelligence and law enforcement at various levels of government has to happen and in a highly automated rapid way," Ulstrup said. For example, INS will know when a visa has expired, law enforcement can be notified, and a link analysis would show who the person associates with so local police forces can be out looking for that person. "Today," he said, "making that happen is not easy."

Ulstrup noted, "People are working hard to keep our border secure. To do the job they need access to information that helps them make the best decision possible and not worry they may make a major error in judgment because they couldn't get a hold of an agency somewhere."

Advance Concept Technology Demonstrations Focus on Homeland Defense

continued from page 17

- Agile Transportation: A system providing visibility of transportation requirements and assets to improve scheduling decision support tools for mode determination and optimization of inter- and intratheater lift assets.
- Coalition Information Assurance Common Operational Picture: Provides a detailed information assurance and situational awareness picture of the information system security status of all mission critical systems on a near-orreal-time basis in support of commanders in chief and coalition missions.
- Contamination Avoidance at Seaports of Debarkation: Provides a deployable package for a chemical and biological defense capability at seaports of debarkation to minimize impact on seaport operations.
- Expendable Unmanned Air Vehicle and Air-Launched Extended Range Transporter: Air vehicles providing covert delivery of off-board sensors, tactical surveillance, battle damage assessment and weapons of mass destruction monitoring at low cost.
- Homeland Security: A homeland security capability for assured, secure, survivable interagency network connectivity to assess and track threats across multiple domains with a coordinated response capability to neutralize threats and recover from damage.
- •Hyperspectral Collection and Analysis System (HYCAS): Sensors integrated onto operational platforms and into the existing tasking, processing, exploitation and dissemination (TPED) architectures supporting a counter-concealment, camouflage and decep-

tion intelligence capability.

- Joint Explosive Ordnance Disposal-Knowledge and Technology Operational Demonstration: A system providing a new integrated capability for joint and coalition explosive ordnance disposal forces.
- Language and Speech Exploitation Resources: Systems automating translation of spoken or written foreign languages for quickly translating captured documents, debriefing witnesses and supporting communication in coalition operations.
- Micro Air Vehicle: A fully autonomous 6- to 9-inch micro aerial vehicle providing small ground combat units with situational awareness of enemy activity using a low-cost, disposal air vehicle.
- Pathfinder: An integration of unattended ground vehicles, unmanned air vehicles and smart sensors in a mobile, self-forming network providing enhanced situational awareness, command, control and communications to commanders and assault forces for urban reconnaissance.
- Thermobaric: A penetrator payload to defeat enemy tunnel facilities and weapons.

Three additional ACTD projects will be initiated during this fiscal year if funding permits. These include:

- Agent Defeat Warhead: A weapon providing a high temperature incendiary kinetic energy penetrator warhead to destroy biological and chemical manufacturing and storage facilities.
- Joint Distance Support and Response: A system providing near-real-time, reliable, accurate telemaintenance for forward deployed forces and weapon systems using a collaborative knowledge center and tool suite, with reach-back capability.
- SPARTAN: An unmanned surface watercraft providing a low-cost force multiplier with integrated expeditionary sensor and weapon systems for use against asymmetric threats.



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Publisher's Notes

Friday, March 14, 2002 leading homeland security executives from government and the investment – venture capital – communities met in Washington, D.C., to discuss investment strategies for homeland security technologies. Homeland Defense Journal publisher, Don Dickson, attended. These are his notes:

Paul Kurtz, senior director for national security, White House Office of Cyberspace Security

- Our approach is to rely on the private sector for technologies and solutions.
- Office of Homeland Security is a "corporate board of directors" over the agencies. Each agency must deal with its own security needs.
- The financial community has developed an information-sharing strategy called Information Sharing Analysis Center (ISAC). This allows reporting of cyber attacks and problems without divulging the company name. We are looking at this model.
- There is consideration being given to developing a process whereby companies can submit their solutions and products for consideration. The process today is ad hoc. Some will be selected for demo. Need to improve coordination and interface with the private sector.

French Caldwell, vice president, Gartner, Inc.

• Gartner forecasts Government Fiscal Year '03 security spending at 8 percent of information technology budget and will continue at that level for three years. In the commercial sector, IT security and CRM spending have continued through the downturn.



- State and local entities are cash strapped and are in a revenue slump.
 Federal government grants will play an important role at local levels.
 - A national collaborative intelligence capability needs knowledge management.
 - Four roles of knowledge management in homeland security:
 - 1. Homeland security communities of practice
 - 2. Inter-agency knowledge workplaces
 - 3. Personnel policies that encourage collaboration by knowledge workers
 - 4. Facilitate agency collaboration on homeland security matters

Ronald Richard, chief operating officer and managing partner, In-O-Tel

- Corporation formed by the CIA to serve as a venture catalyst for dual-use technologies that support CIA mission.
- Primarily interested in equity investments in information technology. Chem-bio has been added to include bio-tech sensors and wireless nets. Primary interest in bio-tech as it relates to information technology.
- Other interests include: Web discovery in foreign languages, secure mobile office technology.
- All but one investments in the IT sector.

- Other agencies are looking at a similar model to In-Q-Tel Army and FBI.
 - Required by law to look at all proposals. However, most awards have gone to companies that have prepared for venture funding.
 - Informed an agency CIO of a technology that we have examined and could be of use to that agency.

Jonathan M. Silver, founder and managing director, Core Capital Partners

- Government should increase SBIR grants to shape the research goals
- Key technologies of interest to both government and the investment community include:
- Ultra wideband
- RF ID
- •Database aggregation and data mining
- Bio informatics
- Bio metrics beyond facial recognition
- Explosives detection
- Financial services redundancy
- Communications and wireless protection
- Bio safety
- Other technologies of interest include armor and physical protection.



States	Issues
Alabama	HJR 26 — Creates a Joint Interim Legislative Task Force on Homeland Security HJR 51 — Requests federal financial assistance for local health units
Alaska	HB 323 — Enacts the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, a mutual aid agreement that allows states to share resources during a time of emergency
	HB 324 — Appropriates \$102.1 million to ensure the state's anti-terrorism preparedness and response programs are up to date
Arizona	SB 1400 — Gives broader powers to public safety agencies during a state of emergency. Issues new rules with regard to bioterrorism
Arkansas	Republican Gov. Mike Huckabee called agency directors together into a homeland security council
California	AB 2000 — This bill would enact the Firefighter Response to Terrorism Training Act of 2002
	AB 2478 — Requires a commission to develop a pilot project to study new terrorist- or natural disaster-related applications of existing technology
Colorado	HB 1315 — Declares that Colorado should establish an office to coordinate the state's response to terrorism, includ-
	ing the creation and implementation of terrorist preparedness plans
Connecticut	HB 5161 — Provides funding to establish and implement a standard response for all statewide emergencies
	HB 5365 — Improves and expands the department's laboratory to be better able to combat biological, chemical and nuclear attacks
Delaware	HB 377 — Clarifies the government's emergency authority during public health emergencies, which exists in general form in the state's current emergency powers statute. It is also designed to specifically enumerate procedures that would be used during a public health emergency to exercise those powers
Florida	HB 857 — Creates Division of Homeland Security
Georgia	SB 365 — Mandates that the Georgia Emergency Management Agency to prepare site surveys, safety audits and vulnerability assessments for publicly owned buildings.
Hawaii	HCR 27 — Requests the Department of Defense to conduct a study on statewide efforts to prevent terrorism
Idaho	HB 457 — Amends existing law to provide an exemption from disclosure for certain records that contain vulnerability assessments of buildings or facilities or detail evacuation plans and emergency response plans
Illinois	HB 3987 — Requires cellular telecommunications providers to provide priority access to certain personnel and agencies during a public emergency
Indiana	SB 104 — Relates to permits for explosives magazines SB 126 — Relates to firearm sales, transfers and storage
Iowa	HF 2163 Provides tax credit for businesses that produce, develop, or market products to combat biochemical threats
Kansas	HB 2803 — Provides appropriation of \$6 million for bio-terrorism infrastructure purchases
Kentucky	HB 811 — Bill opposes ago-terrorism
Louisiana	No New Action Reported
Maine	LD 2164 — Provides necessary authority to respond to public health emergency caused by act of bioterrorism
Maryland	Beginning in early February, Baltimore -Washington International Airport became the national testing center for security procedures and equipment
Massachusetts	No New Action Reported
Michigan	SB 1005 — Requires hospitals to maintain biohazard materials handling plan
Minnesota	HF 2619 Establishes State Emergency Health Powers Act; provides standards for declaring a state of public health emergency
Mississippi	SB 2737 — Creates Emergency Health Powers Act
Постостры	DD 2707 Grounds Emergency From the Forest Co



Compiled by Stateside Associates — Updated March 18, 2002

States	Issues
Missouri	HB 2225 — Creates anti-terrorism act plus requires post-secondary schools to track students on foreign visas and report any change in their status to INS
Montana	No New Action Reported
Nebraska	LB 1224 — Adopted the Emergency Health Powers Act for response to a public health emergency
Nevada	Republicans Gov. Kenny Guinn and Attorney General Frankie Sue Del Papa are proposing a package of legislation that would make Nevada law more closely align with the new federal anti-terrorism laws
New Hampshire	HB 1478 — Establishes the Public Health Emergency Preparation and Response Act, which will increase the readiness of the state to respond to a biological disaster.
New Jersey	Counter-terrorism training program — the New Jersey State Police will work with the Federal Bureau of Investigations to implement a counter-terrorism curriculum for new state police recruits
New Mexico	HJM 34 — State emergency preparedness
New York	SB 5803 — Creates the state commission on threat assessment and preparedness; appropriates \$1,000,000
North Carolina	No New Action Reported
North Dakota	No New Action Reported
Ohio	HB 367 — Establishes agriculture security areas
Oklahoma	HB 2764 — Creates the Terrorism Prevention Act
	HB 2765 — Creates the Homeland Security Act
Oregon	Created the Office of Public Safety and Security within the State Police Created an anti-terrorism task force
Pennsylvania	HR 403 — Urges the Department of Health to conduct a study to determine whether the department should establish an additional Level III laboratory in western Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	HB 6759 — Relates to airports and face recognition technology HB 7357 — Establishes the state Emergency Health Powers Act
South Carolina	HB 4717 —Enacts the South Carolina State Ports Authority Seaport Security Act SB 857— Homeland Security Act
South Dakota	HB 1303 — Extends and revises the powers of governor during a state of emergency
Tennessee	SB 2215 / HB 2187 — Allocates \$5,931,300 for homeland security purposes.
	SB 2248 / HB 2473 — Requires department to maintain one Level III laboratory
	in each grand division of state to analyze potential biological agents that could be used in terrorist attack
Texas	No New Action Reported
Utah	HB 180 — Emergency Responder Priority
Vermont	HB 755 — Crimes and criminal procedure; terrorism
Virginia	SB 421 — Relative to bioterrorism
Washington	HB 2319 — Revises provisions for emergency management
West Virginia	HCR 73 — Requests interim study on effect of federal antiterrorism regulations on citizens and financial institutions within the state
Wisconsin	SB 421 — Requires the Department of Health and Family Services to maintain a registry of biological agent that are possessed or maintained in Wisconsin. Created the Task Force on Terrorism Preparedness
Wyoming	HB 108 — Emergency Management Assistance Compact SF 54 — Weapons of Mass Destruction

Service Acquisition Reform Act: The Next Step in Government Procurement Reform

By David M. Nadler



David M. Nadler

The U.S. Government spends more than \$87 billion each year on contracts for services. That amount — 43 percent of total government purchasing — is the largest category of federal acquisitions. In response to concerns that the government's methods for acquiring services has not kept pace with commercial best practices.

Rep. Tom Davis, R-Va., chair of the House Subcommittee on

Technology and Procurement Policy, introduced the Services Acquisition Reform Act (SARA). The Act proposes to address challenges in service contracting — such as insufficient competition, an inadequately skilled federal workforce, and confusing or rigid regulations — by fur-

ther streamlining the acquisition process and removing barriers to procurement innovations. In so doing, the SARA seeks to improve the government's purchasing of information management, software development, systems integration and other critical information technology services from the private sector. The primary features of SARA are:

- Expanding the definition of "commercial services" under the Federal Acquisition Regulation to make it easier for agencies to contract for commercial services.
- Establishing a centralized acquisition workforce education and training program generated by fees on the GSA Schedule and other governmentwide acquisition contracts.
- Creating the new position of chief acquisition officer in each agency who reports directly to the head of the department.
- Utilizing innovative purchasing methods, such as

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Service Acquisition Reform Act: The Next Step in **Government Procurement Reform**

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share-in savings contracts, that allow a vendor to provide upfront money for new solutions with profits based on resulting government savings.

- Permitting state and local governments to purchase IT products off of the GSA Schedule through cooperative purchasing.
- Increasing the use of performance-based contracting methods, such as award term contracts, to foster creativity and initiative by linking vendor rewards with their performance.
- Seeking an exemption from the Buy American Act and the Trade Agreements Act for IT products.

While SARA faces an uncertain future, it contains a number of interesting proposals for improving and further streamlining the government's acquisition of services that could benefit government and industry alike.

David M. Nadler is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky LLP. He represents IT companies in government contract matters. He may be contacted at 202-828-2281 or NadlerD@dsmo.com.

Government Procurements for Homeland Defense

By Kelly Kingsley Homeland Defense Journal

Project: Optical Reader/Writers Systems

Department: Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Agency:

The INS intends to procure 30 Optical Reader/Writers and Biometrics Verification Systems for **Summary:**

local and pilot testing purposes. These systems will enable the INS to read, write and authenticate the biometrics stored on the encoded optical stripe of the Border Crossing Card (BCC) and dis-

play the encoded data of the Permanent Resident Card (PRC).

Schedule: Demonstration by Wednesday, May 1, 2002

Equipment available by Saturday, June 1, 2002

30 Optical Reader/Writers **Contract Term:**

Agency Contact: Joseph Spencer (202) 514-0587

joseph.spencer@usdoj.gov

Project: Handheld Radiation Monitors (HRM)

Department: Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation Agency:

Brand name or equal request for 725 HRMs, which are manufactured by Sensor Technology **Summary:**

Engineering, Inc.

Schedule: Quotes due Tuesday, March 19, 2002

Contract Type: Firm fixed price

Agency Contact: Garland Crosby (202) 324-9013

clcu@fbi.gov

Government Procurements for Homeland Defense

Project: Multimodal Cargo Container Transportation and Security

Department: Department of Transportation

Agency: Research and Special Programs Administration

Summary: The purpose of this BAA is to solicit white papers on innovative concepts or new applications of

proven technology, methods or processes for reducing the risk and vulnerability of cargo container transportation systems to terrorist actions or mechanisms that may endanger the security of container transportation systems and ensure the security of end-to-end movement of cargo containers. The objective is to achieve cargo container security on a global basis from the point of origin to the final destination in the United States via marine vessels and inter-modal systems, such as ports, rail,

truck and highway systems.

Schedule: BAA released Wednesday, March 13, 2002

White Papers due Tuesday, March 12, 2003

Agency Contact:

Cynthia Barzey (202) 366-6986

cynthia.barzey@rspa.dot.gov

Project: Remote-Video-Surveillance (RVS)

Department: Department of Justice

Agency: Immigration and Naturalization Service

Summary: The requirement includes designing, integrating, installing and testing the leading edge RVS tech-

nology at various locations on the northern and southern borders throughout the United States. RVS includes the integration of infrared and daylight cameras mounted on 60- to 80-foot structures monitored and operated from a central location by real-time electronic video transmissions and camera control interfaces between the central monitoring station and the remote RVS camera struc-

tures.

Schedule: Information Due Friday,

March 29, 2002

Agency Contact:

Rodney Gartrell (202) 514-5626

rodney.a.gartrell@usdoj.gov

Project: Dual Narcotics and Explosives Screening System

Department: Department of The Treasury **Agency:** U.S. Customs Service

Summary: The U. S. Customs Service intends to solicit and award an order to Barringer Instruments Inc., of

Warren, N.J., for a dual narcotics and explosives screening system, the GC-IONSCAN. Barringer Instruments is the only company that has integrated gas chromatography and ion mobility spectrometry

into a scientific instrument capable of field usage.

Agency Contact:

Linda Clifton (202) 927-1139

linda.l.clifton@customs.treas.gov

Government Procurements for Homeland Defense

Project: Next Generation Unattended Ground Sensors (UGS)

Department: Department of Justice

Agency: Immigration and Naturalization Service

Summary: The U.S. Border Patrol is actively seeking information and solutions to improve its UGS program.

Information is requested to evaluate current and new technologies that may be used to improve or

replace the present system for future nationwide deployments

Schedule: Responses due Friday, March 29, 2002

Agency Contact: Rodney Gartrell (202) 514-5626

rodney.a.gartrell@usdoj.gov

Contracts Awarded:

Project: Homeland Security Response Boats **Department:** Department of Transportation

Agency: U.S. Coast Guard

Summary: The U.S. Coast Guard awarded a contract to SAFE Boats International of Port Orchard, Wash., for

ports and waterways response boats. Funding for the boats, which will help the service perform Homeland Security missions, was provided in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002. The initial order is for 18 boats with an option of procuring additional craft and essential spare parts over the

next 18 months.

Schedule: Contract Awarded March 9, 2002

Value: \$10 million

Project: Federal Security Worker Recruitment

Department: Department of Transportation

Agency: Transportation Security Administration

Summary: NCS Pearson Inc. will assist in recruiting more than 30,000 federal security personnel to perform

airport screening duties and other functions at each of the nation's commercial airports. Under the terms of the competitively procured contract, the company will also provide ongoing human

resources services for these personnel deployed throughout the country.

Value: \$103.4 million

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